HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1822. No. 125.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING will commence on Saturday the 20th of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Surry county, about three miles north west of Jonesville, for Iredell circuit, and conclude on the Wednesday following.

A Camp-Meeting will commence on Saturday the 3d of August, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in Caswell county, three or four miles north west of M'Cauly's store, and one mile west of the Rev. James Bouldin's, at a new meeting house called Prospect, for Caswell circuit, and conclude the Wednesday following.

The Yadkin District Conference will commence on Wednesday the 14th of August, at Mount Zion meeting house, in the lower part of Stokes county. At the same time and place a Camp-Meeting will be held for Guilford circuit.

☞ The editor of the Star will please to insert the above appointments in his paper.

LEWIS SKIDMORE.

June 15.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE fall session of the Hillsborough Academy, will commence on the first Monday after the fourth of July, and terminate on the fourth Saturday in November, under the care of

John Rogers, *Principal.*

June, 25. 24—

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at auction, at my dwelling house in the town of Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 17th of July next, a quantity of valuable

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

together with

Two valuable Negroes, a man and a boy. Nine months credit will be given for all sums over ten dollars; for all sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, approved endorsed negotiable notes will be required. Cash for all sums under ten dollars.

John Van Hook. jr.

N. B. I wish to rent the houses and Lot whereon I now live, in the town of Hillsborough, until the first day of January next. The improvements are, two dwelling houses, one of which is a large two story building well finished, with a large and convenient kitchen underneath; the other is a single story building, with two convenient rooms: also a smoke house, corn crib, barn, and four large stables; to which is attached a large garden, well stocked with a variety of vegetables.

This property is situate on the main street, about one hundred paces north of the market house, and will be found a pleasant situation for a private family, or an excellent stand for a house of entertainment. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises.

John Van Hook, jr.

June 13. 29—tds

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the westward, will, on Tuesday the 30th of July next, offer for sale to the highest bidder, his plantations, containing

Six hundred and fifty Acres,

lying in the county of Orange, one mile west of the Hawfields meeting-house, and three miles east of Murphey's mills, on the post road leading from Hillsborough to Salem. The situation is as healty as any in the state, affording excellent water, and accommodated with a commodious dwelling house with seven rooms and three fire-places, also a store-house, and all necessary out houses, with a good barn and stables. The land is as well adapted for the culture of corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, as any in this section of the state, and is well timbered; a sufficient quantity is cleared for eight or ten working hands, comprising eight or ten acres of meadow of a superior quality, and good orchards. All of which the subscriber will sell on that day, either in one, two, or three tracts, to suit purchasers: one half of the payments will be cash or likely negroes on taking possession, for the other half a credit of twelve months will be given, or negroes in payment for the whole will suit the subscriber. Gentlemen from the eastern part of the state wishing to purchase are invited to come and view the premises.

George Allen

P. S. Purchasers can have the refusal of my corn, wheat and oat crops.

Hawfields, Orange county, May 3. 21—ts

NOTICE.

IN copying for the printer, the list of the first days drawing of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery, Nos. 565, 3508 and 3737 were, by mistake, stated to have been drawn on that day, which is not the fact: those numbers are still in the wheel. There were precisely five hundred numbers drawn, as will be on each succeeding day agreeable to the scheme.

The Managers.

June 25th, 1822. 24—

Orange Agricultural Society.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth of July next. The attendance of all the members is expected, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at that time. Those who desire to become members of the society are invited to attend the meeting.

John Taylor, jr. *Secretary.*

June 11th, 1822. 22—4w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall attend at the following places, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due for the year 1821, to wit, at George Johnston's, on Monday the 8th day of July next—at Chapel Hill, on Tuesday the 9th—at Brown's mill on Wednesday the 10th—at George Clancy's on Thursday the 11th—at John Newlin's on Friday the 12th—at Murphey's mills on Saturday the 13th—at (Big) George Albright's on Monday the 15th—at John Long's on Tuesday the 16th—at Isaac Holt's, esq. on Wednesday the 17th—at Ephraim Cook's on Thursday the 18th—at James Cook's on Friday the 19th—at Chesley F. Faucett's, esq. on Saturday the 20th—at James Hutchinson's, esq. on Monday the 22d—at Andrew M'Cauley's on Tuesday the 23d—at George A. Mebane's on Wednesday the 24th—at Ranken M'Ree's, esq. on Thursday the 25th—at John Ray's on Friday the 26th—at the court house in Hillsborough on Saturday the 27th—at Col. J. J. Carrington's on Monday the 29th—at Col. Herbert Sims's on Tuesday the 30th—at William Dillard's, esq. on Wednesday the 31st—at Maj. Z. Herndon's on Thursday the 1st day of August—and at John Rhodes's, esq. on Friday the 2d day of August. All those concerned are requested to attend and pay their respective dues, otherwise I shall enforce the law against delinquents.

The magistrates appointed by the county court at last term, to take the list of taxables and taxable property for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the same times and places, to wit, John Blackwood, esq. for St. Thomas district, Matthew Ray, esq. for Caswell district; Isaac Holt, esq. for St. Asaph's district; Henry Hurdle, esq. for Chatham district; James Hutcherson, esq. for Orange district; Thomas Tinnen, esq. for Hillsborough district; Thomas Benehan, esq. for St. Mary's district; and William Dillard, esq. for St. Mark's district.

Thos. D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

N. B. The late Sheriff will attend generally to collect his arrears.

June 18. 22—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1822.

Abner B. Bruce et uxr. admrs. et al, complts.

vs.

Frances Child and Wm. M'Kerall, defendants.

THE death of William M'Kerall, one of the defendants in this cause, being suggested at this term, It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the executors, administrators, or other proper representatives of the said William M'Kerall, deceased, be and personally appear before the judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, wherefore the said suit shall not stand revived against them and they be made parties defendants, and the same proceedings be had and carried on against them in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes, as would have been done had the said William M'Kerall survived and the suit have been carried on against him. Test,

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. $3 50 22—6w

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and headed sufficiently wide to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the stone and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

May 14. 18—

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00	cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00	
Common ditto,	25 00	
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00	
Common ditto,	55 00	
Breech Bands, by the pair,	3 50	
Blind Bridles,	2 25	

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 109—tf

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Back Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded, to attend at Mount Hall, on Monday the 22d of July next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equipt for drill; and on Tuesday the 23d you will attend with your respective companies, equipt as the militia law directs, and to be in readiness to march to the field precisely at eleven o'clock A. M. By order.

Hunter M'Culloch,

Adjutant.

June 18. 22—p

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Cain Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded, to attend at your usual battalion muster ground, on Thursday the 25th of July next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equipt for drill; and on Friday the 26th you will attend at the same place with your respective companies, equipt as the militia law directs, to be ready to go on parade precisely at eleven o'clock A. M.

By order.

Hunter M'Culloch,

Adjutant of the 2d Regiment O. C. M.

June 18. 22—p

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader: occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

It has been a source of much gratification to us, to perceive the rapid advances made for the last few years by our countrymen, in various descriptions of manufactures—particularly in cotton and woollen cloths—and that, too, without those exclusive privileges, and enormous protecting duties, which were demanded by some of our statesmen in congress. As far as we can learn, the manufacturers in this part of the country are doing extremely well. They have enough to do, and their goods, especially cottons, command a ready and profitable market. This is as it should be. Let our manufacturing establishments grow up of themselves, without giving them a monopoly to the injury of other great national interests, but at the same time affording them all necessary and reasonable protection, and they will stand upon a sure foundation, and contribute essentially to the wealth and independence of the country.

We accidentally dropped into the warehouse of the American Commission Company the other day, and our attention was called to a new kind of manufacture. It is a coarse cloth of cotton and wool, designed as a substitute for the article known by the name of *Negro Cloth*, and heretofore imported for clothing the slaves of the southern states. On examining the article, we had no doubt but it would answer every purpose for which it was intended. But such is by no means our opinion alone. A considerable quantity of the cloth has been sent to the south for trial; and we have now before us two letters upon the subject, one from a mercantile house at Blakely, and another from the hon. judge Tait, of Claiborne, Alabama, formerly a senator in congress from Georgia. The first letter says—"for the benefit of the makers of the cloth, we have sent samples of it to several of our most wealthy and influential planters, and have the satisfaction to say, that they have invariably approved of it. —We have no doubt but you will have a considerable demand from this state, as well as from the slave states generally." Judge Tait, after stating that he has had some of the cloth made up for his slaves on trial, observes—"I have no doubt but this cloth is superior in every respect for negro clothing during the winter, to English planes. It will give equal warmth, and I think will be found much more durable. A suit of planes is but a miserable apology for winter clothing for our field slaves. Where we have paid from 62½ to 75 cents per yard for the article, we frequently find our people in rags before the end of the winter. It appears from your statement, that the cloth, composed of cotton and wool, can be now sold in this market *as cheap* as planes; this, together with the advantage of *wearing better*, will, doubtless, give it the preference to imported stuffs for negro clothing with the planters of this state. I hope there will be a liberal supply of it for the ensuing season. There is one consideration of great importance in this new branch of manufacturing industry—it is exclusively American. The grower of the raw material, and the manufacturer, are citizens of the same country. So far as we shall consume this cloth, we shall encourage home instead of foreign industry. I wish great success to those enterprising individuals who have embarked in this new channel of domestic employment."

The reader cannot but perceive at a single glance, the importance—the immense importance—of this new species of American manufacture. suppose there are 2,000,000 of slaves in the southern states, and we believe this is a moderate calculation. They must all be clothed in some way, and it is not probable that this can be done for a less sum than five dollars each, for the winter. This will give us the sum of 10,000,000 dollars per annum, which must heretofore have been sent abroad to purchase the "English planes," or other coarse clothes for the purpose. Now here is a single item, which, if subtracted from our importations, would change the balance of trade in our favor. We have the material in abundance, and can supply the whole demand, if proper encouragement be given, with a cheaper and better cloth than that which has been formerly used. Upon this subject we wish earnestly to appeal to the American planter.—If he can be served equally well and at a cheaper rate, at home, why should he go abroad? If a loan of 5,000,000 would have averted much of the mercantile distress recently experienced, how salutary and permanent would be the effects were we to manufacture for ourselves 10,000,000 dollars worth of negro clothing, instead of purchasing the same amount with specie, and importing it from Great Britain every year?

Even now, we understand, orders are going out for an article of not more than half the durability of the cloth of which we have been speaking, and for which cotton must be exported and sold at a sacrifice, or specie paid, at a loss of the actual difference of the exchange between the two countries. We have no desire to see one interest built up at the expense of another—but let the manufacturers have a fair chance—and let not cheaper and better goods be rejected, simply because they are *American*. It is the part of duty and patriotism to protect ourselves.

From the Rhode-Island American.

It is a matter of regret that the structure of our government, the elements which compose it and the means by which alone it can be preserved, are not more accurately and extensively known. A lamentable ignorance of these important particulars is often betrayed in the conversation and writings of those who aim to be the most prominent actors in the political drama. They prate about *republicanism* and aristocracy, *federalism* and democracy, without in fact being able to give an intelligible definition of either. In the following extract of a speech delivered in the New York state convention by ge Tallmadge, a distinguished republican, may be recognised not merely an ardent attachment to republicanism but an intelligent acquaintance with its cardinal principles:

"It is necessary there should be a system of checks and balances, to prevent the legislature from monopolising all power. Where this is not the case, and where the sole power of enacting laws is lodged with one body, or one individual, there must be tyranny. His honourable colleague (Mr. Livingston) had yesterday invoked "the majesty of democracy." Sir, said Mr. T. I recognise no such majesty. The majesty of democracy reigns not in this republican country; but we have a sovereign people, with whom, of right, all political power resides, and from whom alone it emanates. We have a government of laws, founded on equal rights, and based on the principle of representation. It was the distinguishing character incorporated into our government, and the great feature wherein ours differed from the ancient republics. The rock upon which they were ruined was marked on the chart before us—it was our business to avoid it—and the principle of representation must be adhered to as of vital importance. Secure to the people in your constitution reasonable and proper rights—keep them from meddling with government in their collective capacity—let them enjoy freedom in their agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing pursuits, with the accountability of all officers to them, and then you will have a government whose ingredients will be stable and permanent. Without these precautions we may see that majesty which has been so feelingly invoked—"The majesty of democracy." It once reigned in Paris. It was the majesty of democracy in the consummation of its mad career, which inscribed upon accountable man, *Death is eternal sleep*. It should be the prayer of his life that no such majesty should ever reign over this now happy land.

From the New York American.

CASE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

It is due to the public that a more accurate statement than any that has yet appeared, should be given of the proceedings that led to the recent verdict in favor of the vice president. On the 5th of November, 1816, a settlement of the vice president's accounts took place at the treasury.

when a balance was declared in his favor of $2.192, which was immediately paid him by a warrant drawn on the 7th of November, and transmitted to him at Albany. It was subsequently ascertained by the auditors that a sum of about $14,000 had been credited to which the vice president was not entitled, a fact which the vice president admitted and explained on the trial; it was therefore transferred to his debit on the books of the treasury. In this state it remained until by a provision in the appropriation bill, withholding the payment of the salary of those officers of the government against whom a balance was reported, the vice president proposed to the agent of the treasury the institution of a suit as the only means of settling the claims to which he asserted a legal right. Instructions were accordingly given to the United States' attorney of this district, and on Monday, the 3d of June, the trial came on before the district court.

The claims of the vice president were presented in a bill of the following particulars:

To interest on a balance of 38,000 dollars, reported 24th December, 1814,	$10,000
To interest on 4,411 dollars, the amount of loss sustained on Treasury notes hypothecated to the Bank of America.	1,689 29
To amount of certain vouchers contained in a letter of Mr. Brent, formerly post master general, and which was not included in the settlement of 1814,	14,527
The amount of a draft erroneously charged in the settlement of 1816, as the same had been included in the previous settlement of 1814,	20,000
The commissions of the moneys raised by the hypothecation of treasury notes for the benefit of the United States, in the years 1814 and 1815, at five per cent.,	95,000
To 6 per cent. stock allowed to the corporation of the city of New York in their settlement with the United States government in January, 1816, the terms of which now claimed by the vice president including interest,	447,760

On all the above sums interest was charged, making an aggregate amount of $659,311.

After a trial of four days of investigation as to the facts, and much discussion on the variety of incidental questions that must always occur in so important and intricate a cause, the jury presented a verdict for the defendant, and individually delivered to the vice president the certificate referred to in a former number of this paper. As the certificate has by many been misunderstood, it may be well here to explain it. By a law of this state where an amount is found for a defendant exceeding that claimed by the plaintiff, it may be presented to the court as a part of the finding of the jury in the form of a certificate. It forms part of the record in the cause, and execution issues on it as on a judgment. But it is limited to the case of individuals and to the state courts. It has, therefore, no application or obligatory force in the federal courts, much less the federal government, and in no instance was it ever presented in a federal court except in the present case. It must, however, be considered as a high expression of the wishes, feelings, and opinions, of twelve respectable jurors towards the man who, by universal consent, deserves some indemnity for his sacrifices, and some reward for his great public services. Exceptions were taken by Mr. Tillotson to the opinion delivered by the court, which are now pending, and which may eventuate in a new trial.

YTURBIDE, EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

As the appointment of *Augustin Yturbide* to the supreme executive authority in Mexico, places him in a station towards which all eyes will be directed, curiosity may be perhaps gratified even with some imperfect sketches of his biography; and it may probable afford some pleasure in its sequel.

AUGUSTIN YTURBIDE, was born at Valladolid, in Mexico, about the year 1790, for we find him in 1810 a lieutenant in the army. His father, who still lives in his 84th at Valladolid, was Joseph Joachim Yturbide, a native of Biscay, in Spain, who passed from Europe in 1768, at the age of 23 years, to Mexico, and married a creole lady of cosiderable fortune in that city, of whom Augustin is the offspring; and who was educated at the collegiate seminary of his native city. He attended with his father to the employments of an agricultural life, by which his constitution was framed to hardiness, and his habits were formed to military exercises in the militia of his province, composed principally of cavalry; from a pen with which the American people are familiar, we have obtained some of the chief traits of this character of the generalissimo of Mexico.

Young Yturbide was distinguished among his cotemporaries of the same age, as the leader in all youthful enterprises, excelling in athletic exercises; and equally distinguished in taming the wild horse, as in extending his mind to the promotion and improvement of agriculture, which formed the occupation of his father.

He was a lieutenant in 1810, but there was so much disorder and such want of system in the revolutionary corps, that he deemed it useless to commit himself under such a state of disorganization. He left his native province for the capital of Mexico; but his history in the interval between this period and when we find him at the head of a division, and attacked by Morelos, at the village of Marabatio, we have not means to ascertain. The defence which he made on that occasion with a handful of troops, very much distinguished him, made him known to the government, led him to the rank of colonel, and he was thenceforward usually in the command of a brigade, from the opinion that had been conceived of his intrepidity and enterprize.

The talents which he had displayed, and the confidence he had obtained, excited jealousies, and subjected him to the influence of base intriguers, of inferior qualifications, such as are found in all armies, in all countries, for every where the man who possesses more than ordinary faculties or virtues, must always calculate upon being feared and hated; he was deprived of the command of Bahia; the injustice was endured without complaint; he repaired to the neighbourhood of the capital and occupied himself on a handsome plantation; where his character was too much distinguished to be long obscure. From his farm he was invited to take command of an army destined for the south, by which we understand, that force which he marched to Acapulco in 1819—20. The minute circumstances of his understanding with the then viceroy Apodaca, are not so well ascertained, as to authorise any specification; but on this march it appears that he matured those plans, which he had long conceived, for the total emancipation and independence of Mexico—which produced the memorable plan of Iguala, of which equality of rights for all persons, Indians, Mulattoes, and Negroes, as well as whites, is the main characteristical feature; and upon this comprehensive plan which united all interests, and promised protection to all; to the soldiery promotion, to the priests their authority over souls, to the titled their titles, to the merchant bounties, to the planters commerce, and to the various classes of labourers, liberty; all were consulted, named and respected, and all interests were reconciled.

Augustin Yturbide is full 5 feet 10 inches high, erect, well proportioned and full formed, rather athletic than light; combining the muscular force of Hercules with the elegant contour of Apollo: his motion is manly and graceful—easy and unaffected; his complexion a light brunette, and his vissage a fine turned oval, animated by a playful, speaking, hazle eye, indicative of quickness and a warm heart: in his manner more persuasive than imperative—neither presuming nor assuming too much, he insensibly brings those up to his level with whom he converses, and never fails to excite attachment.

His military operations are characterised by vigilance, patience, and perseverance; and when he strikes, it is with the decision of thunder; in the most critical and hazardous situations, he is composed, collected, and smiling at danger—the fears and jealousies natural to a people emerging from despotism to independence, have ascribed to him a sinister ambition, incompatible with free government. Yet he has very recently, as above noticed, publicly repeated his determination, to terminate his political career, by following the example of our great exemplar Washington.

These are the principal features of character, which we have been able to collect—they are no doubt imperfect; but they are beyond doubt correct. *Aurora.*

DUELLING.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

How long must America be called to hang down her head and weep over the crimes of her children! How long must she be kept back on her march to moral improvement, domestic repose, and the perfection of virtue! The history of the late duel, so long agitated, so obstinately persevered in, and so daringly consumated, demands the serious examination of every one who feels an interest in the reputation of his country. The laws have been openly despised; the authorities of the nation set at nought, and the express commandment of the great Lawgiver of the universe violated.

To say to these daring combatants of Omnipotence, that they have insulted the God of Heaven, would be to offer counsel to the idle winds; but to a nation who thus tamely and undutifully submits to the pollution of her land by blood, inviting the mighty vengeance of insulted Majesty, the subject is of vital importance.

Is there no renovating power in the strengh of society, no salutary controul to restrain the hands of violence from deeds of blood? Must the tender parent, indeed, submit to the cool, premeditated, promulgated murder of a son, in the bloom of youth? Is such a man possibly guarded in his right by an enlightened community, or still subjected to the savage habits of a state of barbarism and ferocity formed in the darker ages of the world? Astonishment must mark the features of the philanthropist, who has looked to this enlightened community for raising the standard of moral virtue and meliorating the state of social intercourse; and the proud dignity of man must be exchanged for sackcloth and ashes, if murder be thus permitted to stalk through the land, under the thin disguise and tragic mask of false and spurious honour. Peace, life, virtue, religion, offered in sacrifice on the shrine of a shadowy idol, for whose real existence we must search in vain. How often from this malignant practice, we have seen families thrown into the deepest distress; the victim destroyed, and the homicide, if the original aggressor, Cain-like, bearing in after-life his mark on his forehead, and the agony of remorse on his heart.—Meet fruits for such unholy seeds! And why will this enlightened nation, this professedly christian country, permit such seeds to be boldly sown?

Some palliation may be allowed when these combats are immediately entered into, under the heat of passion, suddenly excited, without time to cool. But in the history of the late duel between col. Cummings and Mr. M'Duffie, there has been displayed cool, premeditated, continued, unallayed thirst of blood, more like the tiger's ferocity, than becoming the moral dignity of man. Every authority, human and divine, political and parental, of virtue and religion, has been deliberately, openly and boldly defied by the ungovernable, revengeful passions of two young men. There is a want of moral energy on this subject throughout this nation, disgraceful to its exalted character. There is an unfaithfulness to the protection of the lives, the peace, the domestic happiness of its citizens, unworthy of a people who have the power of government in their own hands. Let the people rouse in their moral strength throughout the land, and demand the suppression of this barbarous practice. Let the survivor in every duel, who kills his antagonist, suffer an ignominious death by a summary process to be regulated by a national law. The parent, the patriot, the christian, is called upon by every consideration that makes life valuable, or virtue precious, so unite their exertions to free their land from a guilt, enormous and increasing. Ah! that the spectres of a Hamilton, a Decatur, a Mason, should still haunt our country, and rise to our mournful imaginations in vain, pleading for the abolition of a practice so degrading, and disgraceful. Shall we rouse to the renovation of our character, or shall we sink supinely under the load of our guilt, afraid of the tauntings of a few daring spirits, and regardless of the fear of God? Let this favored nation, blest with so many privileges by a Divine Providence—pause, and consider, and choose its responsibility, to fall before the fear of man, or to rise in the strength of moral virtue in the fear of God.

From the National Advocate.

Public sympathy will not be felt for the wounded man, nor will applause wait upon the victor. This duel differs from all others on record; the whole circumstances of the case are calculated to give a different colouring to this appeal to arms, than what duellists generally contend for—namely a mere affair of honour—this was, on the contrary, an affair of vengeance. There is no duel but what may be prevented by explanation—there is no dispute that cannot be amicably adjusted—but in this instance, the parties avowed that they should make it a personal affair in any who may attempt to interfere—nothing less than *assassination*, with this difference that the risk was equal. One or both may fall—one has fallen, and there's an end on't.

The public under these circumstances, care nothing for the issue; but we venture to say, that it would have afforded pleasure had *both* been wounded smartly, so that pain and reflection would have caused regret at this ferocious and vindictive spirit. What—are we in this enlightened age—in a community of religious people, to tolerate a practice of killing our fellow creatures, because they differ from us about men or measures? Shame, shame; it is wicked preposterous and absurd—there is no honor in such practices—it is more honorable to acknowledge your error, if it be apparent.

We know not who was the aggressor; we only know that the most skilful stood the best chance, and he had it.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

The duel between Cummins and M'Duffie, is now over, and these parties have given an example, how easy it is in a christian country to violate with impunity, the laws of God and man; they have shown, that men may meet for the avowed purpose of committing murder—that his intention to commit murder, may become a matter of general notority, and receive the same publicity in our daily papers, as any other advertisement—they have shown, that when the benevolence and humanity of friendship, were tendered to reconcile the parties and prevent this effusion of human blood, such an overture may be rejected with indignation.—In the character of legislators they have shown us how much respect they manifest for that body of which they are members, by trampling their statutes indignantly under their feet. They have shown that a legislator can set his fellow citizens an example of disobedience, by breaking a law of his own making. Shame to tell, these are the men to whose custody our dearest rights and interests are confided! We have felt no sensibility for the issue of this contest, nor do we feel any now. We read the account of the duel, with as much indifference for the parties, as we would an advertisement for the sale of a bunch of New England onions.

Mr. Jacob Barker of New York, has found out that it is not exactly constitutional in that state, to civilly ask a man for liberty to blow out his brains; he finds that a law made to prevent duelling, does not intrude on the boundaries of natural right. But what shall be said of the duel between Cummins and M'Duffie. It was known all over the continent, that these parties intended to violate the law—that all mediation was rejected. The bloody deed has been done, and the law has been trampled under foot. What a strong sensation was produced in the United States, by a private note sent sometime since to Solomon Van Rensselaer, by an unknown hand, avowing a determination to burn down his dwelling house? Here the parties were known, and the intended violation of the law published in all our papers. We beg pardon for this analogy.

There are honourable, as well as dishonourable crimes—it is an honourable crime to shed human blood; but a dishonourable crime to burn down a dwelling house. *Ib.*

From the Charleston Courier.

Duelling.—This is perhaps not an improper time to notice the humane and salutary change of public opinion on this subject, which has taken place in Charleston. It is the universal sentiment among us, that to be implicated in a duel is an affliction and by no means an honor. That it is a desperate remedy, only for a desperate case—that it is to be avoided by every fair exertion—that you cannot be excused for fighting a duel, unless you place your antagonist clearly in the wrong, when he will have no excuse for fighting you—that sometimes both parties are wrong, but always there must be error on one side—that to ascertain the original error, is in a great measure to procure a pacification—because if you have erred, self-respect should induce you to apologise, which in such a case is an extremely honorable result.

Such sentiments as these prevail, we believe, universally among the polished and the intelligent citizens of our community, and afford to us a happy pledge of public and individual security.

While on this topic, [DUELLING,] we cannot forbear to remark, that it has given us much satisfaction to note the magnanimous and wise course pursued by Commodore Hull, in relation to the recent attack on his character by Commodore Shaw and others. Instead of deeming it necessary to resort to the arbitration of the pistol, he calmy appealed to the laws, and received his reward in a triumphant discomfiture of his assailants, and in the approbation of every judicious man. A few such examples would produce a salutary effect on the fiery and impetuous spirits, who consider it the best vindication of their honour to violate the laws of their Maker and their country. *Columbian Star.*

True Courage.—An old officer of distinction and of tried valor, refused to accept a challenge sent him by a young adventurer; but returned the following answer:—I fear not your sword, but the anger of my God—I dare venture my life in a good cause, but cannot hazard my soul in a bad one; I will charge up to the cannon's mouth for the good of my country, but I want courage to storm hell.

New York, June 17.

The June term of the court of sessions for the city and county of New York, closed on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The following among other sentences, were passed upon persons convicted of crimes and offences during the term.

Henry Lynn, a young man heretofore sustaining a good character, as the Recorder said, and of good education, was convicted of an assault and battery attended by circumstances of peculiar aggravation. It seems that some time since a pretty young girl living a near neighbor, came to the store in which he was engaged, to buy an article, and while there he attempted to kiss her. This rudeness she resented in a very proper and becoming manner; and Lynn, as he ought, afterwards wrote a letter of apology.—But instead of keeping in this humble temper, he laid a diabolical plot to ruin her character, and to destroy the peace of her respectable parents and family. To this end, he found means of conveying to the family a series of anonymous letters, ridiculing her person and dress—representing her as a prostitute, and an associate with girls of loose fame. In this way he butchered the feelings of the parents, and agonized her for weeks, and no clue could be found as to the author. At length, a spirited young man, a cousin to her, resolved if possible, to detect the author or messenger, or both. On the night of the 1st May, he with a brother of the girl, watched upon the roof of the shed, and late in the night, Lynn was discovered climbing up the wall of the yard, and dropped a letter into it. He then retreated, but one of the parties on watch, contrived to meet him as he was entering the door of his residence.—His hand writing was also proved, so that the testimony was conclusive. After this brief recital of the case, the Recorder feelingly and forcibly dwelt upon the enormity of a transaction of this kind. A young man who would attempt thus to blast the reputation of a young, beautiful and innocent girl, would scarcely hesitate to do any thing. He might not only write infamous letters, but post them up at the corners of the streets, or take any other means to accomplish his object. You, said his honor, have been a respectable young man, of respectable connections, but this shall not screen you from punishment. Nor will it do to impose a fine only, as a fine would only punish some innocent person who would have to pay it. You must therefore be punished in your own person, and the punishment must be felt. Under all circumstances, the least that can be done will be to imprison you sixty days—fine you twenty five dollars, and require bail for good behaviour. Sentenced accordingly.

David Pye, was convicted of an assualt and battery, and of keeping a disorderly house, it being a resort for dissolute persons of both sexes, and a place of small gambling. As this case was somewhat peculiar, we shall notice it at length—particularly as it settles the principle of what are disorderly houses, strictly speaking. In all cases of houses of this character, we most devoutly hope that "justice will be sent home to judgment," until it shall be made to skulk in corners, and shed its poison in a diminished sphere, instead of glaring on the face of day, at every corner as it now does, and like the "strange woman," leading thousands void of understanding," down to the shadows of death. Pye was not, to be sure, the worst of those who keep disorderly houses—but he was clearly proved bad enough to allow both youth and old to resort for gambling and drinking to his porter house, night and day, not even the sacred morning of the sabbath excepted. It was on such a season, as the last, that the particular transaction took place, which led to this indictment.

After recapitulating the testimony, the recorder proceeded to some excellent remarks, on the character and corrupting influence of disorderly houses. He defined them to be characterised by three several circumstances: 1st. A house was disorderly which in any way whatsoever habitually annoyed the peace or repose of the neighbourhood. 2d. If lewdness and indecent intercourse of the sexes where practised in the house, whereby public morals might be impaired. And 3dly. where gambling was allowed. On this latter point only Pye's house was impeachable, and the evidence was certainly against him. It is no matter, says his honor, and cited the case of the Linars, in Pearl, near Chatham-street, whether men are allowed in a house to play for three cents or the price of a glass of liquor, or for $1000. Perhaps, indeed, it would be better and tend to restrain the crime of gambling, if players were compelled to put down $10 in every stake they played. Any house that keeps any kind of implements for gambling, if it be only for a small glass of liquor at a time, is a disorderly house; and such houses moreover, it is, said his honor, that lead our youth step by step to destruction—first into drunkenness, and gradually to the commission indiscriminately of all crime. *Commercial Adv.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM FRANCE.

A file of Galigani's Messenger, to the 3d of May, published at Paris, has been received at the office of the New-York National Advocate. These papers contain nothing of later date than before received. The Greeks, after several hard fought battles, had taken possession of the Island of *Negrofons* in the Levant. The Greeks are said to be successful and gaining ground on all sides.

The provisional government had been removed from Argos to Corinth in the centre of Greece, and a declaration of independence and a new constitution promulgated. The time may come when the language which our prolific dramatist has put into the mouth of Kiminski, as the closing speech in the Drama of the "*Grecian Captive*," will be literally true:

"Behold a glorious termination to all our painful struggles! Greece is free! The land of the great, the home of the brave. The Queen of the Arts has broken the bonds of tyranny and slavery—and a glorious day succeeds to a long night of peril and calamity. Now to merit freedom by the establishment of just laws—a free and upright government—a liberal, tolerant, and benevolent spirit to all."

The inhabitants of Lengonico had intercepted a large sum of money sent by the Porte to Chourschid Pacha. Preparations for war between Russia and Turkey continued on both sides. An embargo had been laid on all Turkish vessels at Constantinople, usually trading to the mouth of the Danube. The Russian flotilla had arrived from Ismael at the confluence of the Pruth and Danube. The Russian emperor was at Minsk, the head quarters of the imperial Guard.

The Spanish Cortes had agreed to propose the establishment of commercial regulations with the American colonies which had obtained their independence." [*Statesman.*

Paris, May 2.

According to the Schaffhousen Gazette, a note has been received by the Swiss government from M. Zea, claiming the recognition of the independence of Colombia, and proposing the establishment of commercial relations. It adds that after the usage of the federal constitution, the communication will be transmitted to the 22 cantons.

The Frankfort Gazette of the 26th ult. contains the following articles: "Our merchants are thrown into the greatest consternation. The last courier from Russia brought intelligence that both at St. Petersburg and Moscow the failures succeeded each other with lamentable rapidity. The house of Ginsetti and Creeger, at Moscow, have just become bankrupt for a million and a half of roubles. The house of Schott, of St. Petersburgh, for a like sum, and these have involved several others. All commercial affairs in Russia are in a state of complete stagnation; the rate of interest is 10 per cent. in the capital, and higher in the provinces. It is to be apprehended that the new tariff of custom duties, far from remedying existing difficulties, will carry the commercial and financial embarrassment of the empire to the highest pitch."

Paris, May 1.

On Monday a courier arrived at Paris from London, with despatches for the Russian ambassador, and after a few hours delay, continued his journey for St. Petersburgh.

On Monday evening a courier arrived at Paris from Madrid, with despatches, which are said to be of great importance.

M. Louis Calho de Rozas, second secretary of the Spanish legation to the United States of America, arrived at Madrid on the 15th ult. with dispatches, the contents of which the government have not yet suffered to transpire.

Advices received from Spain of the 23d ult. states, that in one of their recent sittings, the Cortes adopted, with the exception of slight amendment, the proposition of the committee for inviting the government to take immediate steps to establish commercial relations with the American colonies, *which had obtained their independence.*

COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.

The Colombian armed schr. Aguila, commodore Daniels, arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon from Laguira. The commodore himself arrived in this city yesterday morning, by the steam boat from Norfolk, in excellent health and high spirits.

By the Aguila, letters and papers have been received in town, furnishing very satisfactory intelligence from the Republic of Colombia, among which we have the pleasure to announce a fresh triumph of the Republican arms before Porto Cabello—no less a triumph than the surrender of the principal port on the main land, which gives the independent army a commanding position to bombard the island in the habour, which is now the last hold on the Spaniards. They cannot obtain succor or support of any kind except what they may chance to get by sea, and of this resorce they will soon be deprived.

Forty of the officers and men who surrendered were put on board the *Aguila*, then about to sail for the United States, with orders to the Commodore to land them at Porto Rico.—She sailed from Laguira on the 26th May, but springing her mast was obliged to put into St. Thomas.

Letters describe the prospects of the country to be of a very cheering nature, and the prosperity and happiness of the republic is anticipated in very glowing colours. Assurances had been received from London, that the Colombian government could have any supplies it wished and to any amount from England.—A frigate and corvette of war, for the use of the republic, were about to sail from a British port at the date of their last accounts from Europe.—Sir Robert Wilson, so distinguished in the British parliament, had sent his son to Colombia, to enter the military service of the republic. He has been placed on the president's staff.

Col. Macnamara, commissary general to Gen. D'Evereux, had returned from London and proceeded from Caraccas to the General at Santa Fe de Bagota. It is supposed he brought out communications of importance for the government. *Balt. Pap.*

From Valparaiso and the United States Ship Franklin.

An obliging friend, says the New York Statesman, has put into our hands the following interesting extract of a letter from an officer of the United States' ship Franklin, dated

Valparaiso, 14th Feb. 1822.

"We arrived here on the 5th inst. after stopping two days at the Island of Juan Fernandez, famed as the residence of Selkirk, *alias Robinson Crusoe.* That island is a most miserable place, slightly garrisoned by the Chilian government, merely for the purpose of taking charge of exiles sent from that country. Our passage from Rio, though not a very short one, was tolerably pleasant; we were twenty days from the south-east extremity of the continent before we considered ourselves fairly on the bosom of the Pacific ocean, and although midsummer here, we had frequent squalls of snow and hail.

I have not been on shore during the eight days we have been here, but I understand from those who have, that the town presents very few attractions, and that Lima, though a much larger place, is still worse. The Chilians, however, are said to be very hospitable, and indeed, judging from the great number of visitors we have had on board since our arrival, they appear to be very friendly and obliging, and quite disposed to cultivate sociability. They have none of the reserve of the Spanish character about them, though their manners are far from being refined, and indeed appear to us (especially the females) rather exceptionable.

With regard to the state of public affairs, it is very difficult to get at it. Chili is entirely free from any royal troops, but the government is still unsettled and will probably remain so for some time. It is altogether military, and of course despotic; in fact the people are too unenlightened to appreciate the blessings of a free government. The war in Peru is not yet over, although the Patriots have all the principal sea ports. The royalists are still strong in the interior and have possession of all the mining country. San Martin has quarrelled with Cochran and all the Chilian officers, who have nearly all left him in disgust. The people here have but little money, and those who have any, are afraid to show it, particularly at Lima.

The Chilian government is now in tolerable good credit, having paid off all its paper currency, rendering specie the only circulating medium. Individual property, however, is by no means safe here, for the officers of government take indiscriminately wherever they find it, regulating their *right* only by their *necessities.* A few days before our arrival the governor of Conception took from capt. Pinkham, of the ship Ocean, of New York, seven thousand dollars, without any pretext whatever, except that they *wanted* it, and treated him and his crew in a shameful and cruel manner, to compel them to show where the money was stowed. The Ocean arrived here the day before yesterday, and the government will now, doubtless, disown the act, and refund the money, owing to the presence of our ship. Nothing but the strong arm of power will keep these people in order.

MEXICO.

On Tuesday last arrived at this port, the schr. Highlander, Capt. Gibson, from the port of Alvarado, from which place she sailed on the 28th May, and brings official intelligence from the city of Mexico, to the 25th of the same month—On which day the Mexican congress assembled in that city, and declared Don Augustine Yturbide, chief of that government, with the title of emperor. We have received a copy of the *proclamation* issued on the occasion, published at Mexico.

It appears by the advices through this channel that, on the receipt of the intelligence from Spain, by the governor of the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa at Vera Cruz, that the treaty entered into by the viceroy O'Donohu with general Yturbide at Cordova, having been declared null and void, that the congress of Mexico resolved that every prospect of amicable accommodation being at an end, determined to proclaim total separation and independence of Spain, and the extinction of every title to allegiance to the royal authority of Spain, and to select a chief of their own country, and Yturbide was nominated.

The royal general Davilla, at St. Juan d'Ulloa, had, prior to this act, declared war against the independents, and had issued orders to all the Europeans, particularly the troops that had capitulated, to take up arms in support of the royal authority. In several of the provinces these orders were obeyed, and some partial insurrections followeed; but in every instance the independents triumphed, and general tranquility was established.

Colonel Bradburn, in the services of Mexico, who is the bearer of despatches, brings official information, that a minister would shortly leave Mexico for the United States, and in case of any delay, that colonel Cortes, now in this city, would be invested with full powers.

Information of the president's message to congress recommending the acknowledgment of the Independence of Spanish America, had been received in Mexico on the 1st of May by colonel Bradburn, who carried important dispatches from colonel Cortes. The news was received with extraordinary rejoicings, illuminations, and salvos of artillery were ordered throughout the citadels and cities of Mexico.

General Wilkinson was at the city of Mexico and in good health—he is entirely silent on politics; having business which requires abstraction wholly from such affairs. We have an official impression of the congress as it is distributed into committees which we shall publish. [*Aurora.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 3.

We have been requested to state, that John M'Cauley, esq. will be a candidate, at the approaching election, to represent this county in the house of commons.

Raleigh, June 28.

Internal Improvement.—None of the absent members of the Board for Internal Improvement arriving, those in attendance adjourned on Saturday last, subject to the call of his excellency the governor.

Doubts having been expressed by some of the navigation companies as to the extent of meaning to be given to the act of last session, which requires such navigation companies as expect assistance from the funds set apart by the legislature to place the plan and direction of their works under the Board for Internal Improvements, it may be well to state the understanding of the commissioners who attended the late meeting on the subject. By the "plan of the works," it is meant that the board is to decide on the manner in which the navigation of any river shall be effected, whether improving the natural channel of the stream by sluices, locks, &c. or by canals, and the extent to which such improvements shall be severally carried. The state engineer to furnish plans, specifications and estimates of all projected improvements before any contract be entered into for carrying any such work into operation. By "the direction of the several works," it is understood, that the board shall have the superintending and controlling power, particularly as respects the time and place at which the operations of the companies shall be carried on—in respect to the progress of improvements—the application of the funds of the several companies—and generally, the power to prevent abuses and collisions, arising from local interests, or any other cause injurious to the public good.

The power given by this act to the Board for Internal Improvements, is extensive; but there is no doubt it will be exercised for the benefit of the several companies alone; and had the power been earlier placed in this Board, and under the direction of the engineer of the state, thousands of dollars would have been saved to companies, which have been squandered in extravagant and useless projects.

Washington, June 20.

Don Manuel Torres, charge d'affairs from the Republic of Colombia, was yesterday presented to the president of the U. States, by the secretary of state.

The estimable character and correct conduct of this gentleman, who has long been known in the United States, contribute to give an unusual interest to this incident, added to the circumstance of his being the first person received in a diplomatic character from any of the republics of the south.

We regret to learn that the infirm state of the health of Mr. Torres had for some time delayed his reception, and are gratified to find that it is now so far restored, that he has been enabled to repair to this city, from his residence at Philadelphia, for that purpose.

June 18.

Spanish Claims.—The board of commissioners, on Saturday, at the motion of one of the counsel, appointed Monday, the 24th inst. finally to determine the question as to the *reception* of claims arising from breach of contract with our citizens, by the government of Spain. It will be remembered, that the commissioners, a little before the close of their last session, addressed a letter to the secretary of state, the object of which was to ascertain the *intention* of the high contracting parties, with regard to these particular claims. The reply of Mr. Adams reduced the commissioners to the unpleasant alternative of violating the good faith of the United States, or of deciding contrary to their own construction of the treaty; they did not, of course, hesitate to sacrifice their own opinions, and accordingly intimated to those concerned, that their only reason for delaying to enter these claims on their docket, as *received*, was the promise which they had given to hear the arguments of the adverse counsel. Under such circumstances, however, it appears to us that all argument would be superfluous.

We understand that the board also made known on Saturday the general course of proceeding which they had adopted for the present session. They will go on with the examination of all the original and supplemental memorials filed in pursuance of their last order, and then proceed to set down for examination, according to the rule of the board, the claims which have been six months received. It is important, therefore, that claimants should be ready with their documents, as we learn that no additional proof will be admitted after a claim is once set down for examination, unless the most satisfactory reasons are assigned for the delay,

National Intelligencer.

A gentleman who arrived at this place from a route through the upper part of this state and North-Carolina, speaking on the state of the crops, says at least one half of the wheat crops have been entirely lost. Corn holds out flattering propects.

Camden Gazette.

During the late session of the legislature of Kentucky, a law was passed *extending the prison bounds to the limits of the state.* This is certainly the next thing to abolishing entirely the system which authorizes corporal restraint for indebtedness.

Baltimore, June 24.

Fire!—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, the city was alarmed by the cry of fire, which proceeded from the lumber yard of Messes. Kirby & Clark, in the rear of M'Elderray's wharf, which soon extended to the yard of Messrs W. & H. Bromwell—the wind blowing strong from S. E. the flames reached to the back part of the stores fronting on the wharf. The fire companies and citizens assembled with alarcity to the scene, but so favorable were the buildings situated to spread the flame, and from the quantitity of combustible materials contained in the stores, it was impossible for human efforts to arrest the destruction, till between 20 and 30 stores and dwellings were destroyed, besides lumber yards, &c. Most of the buildings were three story brick, and several were insured.

So great a conflagration has never before been witnessed in this city, and we trust in God that it may never fall to our lot to record its like again, even in miniature. Many enterprising merchants have, by this calamity, been large sufferers. Considerable store property and furniture were rescued from the flames, by the exertions of the citizens.

Boston, June 17.

Fire at Portland.—A letter from Portland, dated on Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M. says, "We have just returned from the fire, which we have been fighting four hours. It began on the westerly side of Greenstreet, nearly opposit Matthew Cobb's, and has consumed about fifteen stores and a number of out-houses, &c. part of which are brick. The wind was very high.—Lines were formed to the back cove, as the water in the wells was very low. For a long time it was feared that all in that quarter of the town would be consumed. We have no time to give particulars, as the mail is closing." The above is all the information we have received.

New York, June 18

Sea Serpent.—The animal recently caught in the waters of Jersey, and now exhibiting in Broadway, is really a curiosity. It is no shark, nor horse mackerel, and whether fish or flesh, it is really a sea monster of no ordinary kind. It has two huge muscular fins, or rather wings, a little back of the gills, and two legs or paws, fifteen feet back of the fins, about the size of a man's leg, and the fore half somewhat resembling the fore half of a human foot, with a nail about an inch long, on the heel. On the back, is a large bunch, with a fin on the top of it. The tail is peculiarly constructed, and when the animal was in motion, was elevated about six or seven feet. The mouth and throat are enormously large. The animal had no heart, and the liver was almost back to the tail. There was not a bone in the body. The hardest substance, (of which we have a specimen) being a kind of elastic gristle. The skin is of a dark brown colour, and entirely without scales. The animal must have been of immense power, and in the water might well have been taken for a sea-dragon, worthy of being rode by Neptune himself. After all, we know but little of the wonders of the mighty deep. [*Commercial Advertiser.*

The last accounts from Liverpool state that they have in store more than six millions of bushels of foreign wheat, which under existing corn laws, cannot be consumed in Great Britain, although the population are starving. Most of this wheat, should our present price continue, (and no foreign demand rise) may be expected to arrive in this country.—Three cargoes have already reached New York, and have been sold at from one hundred and twenty-two cents to one hundred and twenty-seven cents per bushel. What is more astonishing, part of this wheat was raised on the borders of the Black Sea and shipped at Odessa. Now, after having been for three years in store at England, it is reshipped for this country. Two of the cargoes recently arrived are composed of American wheat, shipped from this country to England two years ago, and returned to us.

Life Preserving Dresses.—A person who has invented a dress of this description, gave an exhibition of its effects, in company with another person, on Monday afternoon. They both walked for some time perfectly upright in the water near Governor's Island, and one of them came on shore at the Battery. Another exhibition will take place next week, when it is intended to test the usefulness of the dress in cases of shipwreck.

A few grains of salt, dropped into the water in which flowers are kept, it is said, preserve them greatly from fading, keeping them in bloom more than double the period that pure water will.

"*Gapes.*"—Take a piece of assafœtida about the size of a hen's egg, beat it tolerably flat; then wrap a piece of cotton cloth round it, and nail it to the bottom of a trough where the y are daily watered; this method is to be adopted when the hens begin to bring forth their young broods, and it will be attended with invaluable success in preventing that destructive disorder. *Rusticus.*

Man of War's Tackle.—The sails and cordage of a first rate man of war require 180,000 lbs. of rough hemp for their construction; and it is said to average five acres of land to produce a ton of hemp: thus one of those monstrous towers of human ingenuity consumes a year's produce of 424 acres of land to furnish its necessary tackle.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
June	26	85	91	94
	27	80	85	85
	28	78	82	85
	29	77	84	86
	30	82	89	89
July	1	84	89	93
	2	83	89	92

The Rev. Mr. Jenkins (from Virginia) will preach in the Court House on Thursday night the 4th inst. at early candlelight.

The North-Carolina Baptist Society for Foreign and Domestic Missions, will convene at Raleigh, on Saturday the 3rd day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M. and continue three days.

The Country-Line Association will convene at Harmony, alias Campbell's Meeting-house, ten miles north west of Hillsborough, on Saturday the 17th of August, and continue three days.

The above meetings will commence with public preaching, which will continue from day to day during their sitting.

July 3. 25—

FRESH IMPORTED GOODS.

H. G & Wm. H. Bowers,

PETERSBURG,

HAVE just received from New York, by the schooners Phœnix and Belvidere, fifty-one packages, comprising an extensive and elegant assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

adapted to the summer sales, which have been purchased on the best terms, and are offered for sale cheap for cash, or approved credit.

Petersburg, Va. June 15, 1822. 25—1m

Education for the Deaf and Dumb.

THE Philadelphia Assyhum for the Deaf and Dumb, being now completely organized, and under the care of David G. Seixas, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils. Applications made by parents or guardians to the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.

Richard Povall, No. 115, S 9th-st.
Washington Jackson, No. 75 S. th-st.
William Price, No. 36, N 9th-st.
Nicholas C. Nancrede, corner of 5th and Powell streets.
John Swift, No. 38, S 6th-st.

Committee of General Superintendance.

☞Editors of newspapers in the several states of the union, are requested to give the above advertisement a few insertions.

June 26. 25—

Orange Agricultural Society.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth of July next. The attendance of all the members is expected, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at that time. Those who desire to become members of the society are invited to attend the meeting

John Taylor, jr. *Secretary.*

June 11th, 1822. 22—4w

From the New York Statesman.

God said, "Let there be Light."

"Let there be light!" Jehovah said,
And nature sprang to birth;
Darkness before his presence fled,
And beauty crown'd the earth.

Man, by his word, from dust he form'd,
And woman from his side;
Their souls with fire ethereal warm'd,
To heaven's dread King allied.

But soon the gloom of sin o'erspread
The lustre of the mind;
No light the lamp of Reason shed,
And man again was blind.

His walk was darkness; and despair
Upon his spirit prey'd;
Weary and worn with carking care,
Along life's waste he stray'd.

Th' *Eternal* saw; "Let there be light!"
Again in heaven was heard!
And, lo! man's weak bewilder'd sight
The *Star of Bethlehem* cheer'd.

The Sun of Righteousness, his beams
Upon the spirit shed;
The sleep of sin, and error's dream,
Were o'er, when Jesus bled!

BOSTON BARD.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE FORGERS.

"Let us sit down on this stone seat," said my aged friend, the pastor, "and I will tell you a tale of tears, concerning the last inhabitants of yonder solitary house, just visible on the hill side through the gloom of those melancholy pines. Ten years have passed away since the terrible catastrophe of which I am about to speak; and I know not how it is, but methinks, whenever I come into this glen, there is something rueful in its silence, while the common sounds of nature seem to my mind dirge-like and forlorn. Was not this very day bright and musical as we walked across all the other hills and valleys; but now a dim mist overspreads the sky, and, beautiful as this lonely place must in truth be, there is a want of life in the verdue and the flowers, as if they grew beneath the darkness of perpetual shadows."

As the old man was speaking, a female figure, bent with age and infirmity, came slowly up the bank below us with a pitcher in her hand, and when she reached a little well dug out of a low rock all covered with moss and lichens, she seemed to fix her eyes upon it as in a dream, and gave a long, deep, broken sigh.

"The names of her husband and her only son, both dead, are chiselled by their own hands on a smooth stone within the arch of that fountain, and the childless widow at this moment sees nothing on the face of the earth but a few letters not yet overgrown with the creeping timestains. See! her pale lips are moving in prayer, and, old as she is, and long resigned in her utter hopelessness, the tears are not yet all shed or dried up within her broken heart.—a few big drops are on her withered cheeks, but she feels them not, and is unconsciously weeping with eyes that old age has of itself enough bedimmed."

The figure remained motionless beside the well; and, though I knew not the history of the griefs that stood all embodied so mournfully before me, I felt that they must have been gathering together for many long years, and that such sighs as I had now heard came from the uttermost desolation of the human heart.

At last she dipped her pitcher in the water, lifted her eyes to heaven, and, distinctly saying, "O, Jesus, Son of God! whose blood was shed for sinners, be merciful to their souls!" she turned away from the scene of her sorrow, and, like one seen in a vision, disappeared.

"I have beheld the childless widow happy," said the pastor, "even her who sat alone, with none to comfort her, on a floor swept by the hand of death of all its blossoms. But her whom we have now seen I dare not call happy, even though she puts her trust in God and her Saviour. Her's is an affliction which faith itself cannot assuage. Yet religion may have softened even sighs like those, and, as you shall hear, it was religion that set her free from the horrid dreams of madness, and restored her to that comfort which is always found in the possession of a reasonable being."

There was not a bee roaming near us, nor a bird singing in the solitary glen, when the old man gave me these hints of a melancholy tale. The sky was black and lowering, as it lay on the silent hills, and enclosed us from the far-off world, in a sullen spot that was felt to be sacred unto sorrow. The figure that had come and gone with a sigh was the only dweller here; and I was prepared to hear a doleful history of one left alone to commune with a broken heart in the cheerless solitude of nature.

"That house from whose chimnies no smoke has ascended for ten long years," continued my friend, "once shewed its windows bright with cheerful fires; and he whom we now saw so wo-begone, I remember brought home a youthful bride, in all the beauty of her joy and innocence. Twenty years beheld her a wife and a mother, with all their most perfect happiness, with some, too, of their inevitable griefs. Death passed not by her door without his victims, and, of five children, all but one died, in infancy, childhood or blooming youth. But they died in nature's common decay,—peaceful prayers were said around the bed of peace; and when the flowers grew upon their graves, the mother's eyes could bear to look on them, as she passed on with unaching heart into the house of God. All but one died,—and better had it been if that one had never been born.

"Father, mother, and son now come to man's estate, survived, and in the house there was peace. But suddenly poverty fell upon them. The dishonesty of a kinsman, of which I need not state the particulars, robbed them of their few hereditary fields, which now passed into the hands of a stranger. They, however, remained as tenants in the house which had been their own; and for a while, father and son bore the change of fortune seemingly undismayed, and toiled as common labourers on the soil still dearly beloved. At the dawn of light they went out together, and at twilight they returned. But it seemed as if their industry was in vain. Year after year the old man's face became more deeply furrowed, and more seldom was he seen to smile; and his son's countenance, once bold and open, was now darkened with anger and dissatisfaction. They did not attend public worship so regularly as they used to do; when I met them in the fields, or visited them in their dwelling, they looked on me coldly, and with altered eyes; and I grieved to think how soon they both seemed to have forgotten the blessings Providence had so long permitted them to enjoy, and how sullenly they now struggled with its decrees. But something worse than poverty was now disturbing both their hearts.

"The unhappy old man had a brother who at this time died, leaving an only son, who had for many years abandoned his father's house, and of whom all tidings had long been lost. It was thought by many that he had died beyond the seas; and none doubted, that, living or dead, he had been disinherited by his stern and unrelenting parent. On the day after the funeral, the old man produced his brother's will, by which he became heir to all his property, except an annuity to be paid to the natural heir, should he ever return. Some pitied the prodigal son, who had been disinherited—some blamed the father—some envied the good fortune of those who had so ill borne adversity. But in a short time, the death, the will, and the disinherited were all forgotten, and the lost lands being redeemed, peace, comfort, and happiness were supposed again to be restored the dwelling from which they had so long been banished.

"But it was not so. If the furrows on the old man's face were deep before, when he had to toil from morning to night, they seemed to have sunk into more ghastly trenches, now that the goodness of Providence had restored a gentle shelter to his declining years. When seen wandering through his fields at even-tide, he looked not like the Patriarch musing tranquilly on the works and ways of God; and when my eyes met his during divine service, which he now again attended with scrupulous regularity, I sometimes thought they were suddenly averted in conscious guilt, or closed in hypocritical devotion. I scarcely knew if I had any suspicions against him in my mind, or not; but his high bald head, thin silver hair, and countenance with its fine features so intelligent, had no longer the same solemn expression which they once possessed, and something dark and hidden seemed now to belong to them, which withstood his forced and unnatural smile. The son, who, in the days of their former prosperity, had been stained by no vice, and who, during their harder lot, had kept himself aloof from all his former companions, now became dissolute and profligate, nor did he meet with any reproof from a father whose heart would once have burst asunder at one act of wickedness in his beloved child.

"About three years after the death of his father, the disinherited son returned to his native parish. He had been a sailor on board various ships on foreign stations—but hearing by chance of his father's death, he came to claim his inheritance. Having heard on his arrival, that his uncle had succeeded to the property, he came to me and told me, that the night before he left his home, his father stood by his bedside, kissed him, and said, that never more would he own such an undutiful son—but that he forgave him all his sins—at death would not defraud him of the pleasant fields that had so long belonged to his humble ancestors—and hoped to meet reconciled in heaven. "My uncle is a villain," said he, fiercely, "and I will cast anchor on the green bank where I played when a boy, even if I must first bring his grey head to the scaffold."

"I accompanied him to the house of his uncle. It was a dreadful visit. The family had just sat down to their frugal midday meal; and the old man, though for some years he could have had little heart to pray, had just lifted up his hand to ask a blessing. Our shadows, as we entered the door, fell upon the table—and turning his eyes, he beheld before him on the floor the man whom he fearfully hoped had been buried in the sea. His face was indeed, at that moment, most unlike that of prayer, but he still held up his lean, shrivelled, trembling hand. "Accursed hypocrite," cried the fierce mariner, "dost thou call down the blessing of God on a meal won basely from the orphan? But, lo! God, whom thou hast blasphemed, has sent me from the distant isles of the ocean, to bring thy white head into the hangman's hands!"

"For a moment all was silent—then a loud stifled gasping was heard, and she whom you saw a little while ago, rose shrieking from her seat, and fell down on her knees at the sailor's feet. The terror of that unforgiven crime, now first revealed to her knowledge, struck her down to the floor. She fixed her bloodless face on his before whom she knelt—but she spoke not a single word. There was a sound in her convulsed throat like the death rattle. "I forged the will," said the son, advancing towards his cousin with a firm step, "my father could not—I alone am guilty—I alone must die." The wife soon recovered the power of speech, but it was so unlike her usual voice, that I scarcely thought at first, the sound proceeded from her white quivering lips. "As you hope for mercy at the great judgment day, let the old man make his escape—hush, hush, hush—till in a few days he has sailed away in the hold of some ship to America. You surely will not hang an old grey-headed man of threescore and ten years!"

"The sailor stood silent and frowning. There seemed neither pity nor cruelty in his face; he felt himself injured; and looked resolved to right himself, happen what would. "I say he has forged my father's will. As to escaping, let him escape if he can. I do not wish to hang him; though I have seen better men run up the foreyard arm before now, for only asking their own. But no more kneeling, woman —Holla! where is the old man gone?"

"We all looked ghastily around and the wretched wife and mother, springing to her feet, rushed out of the house. We followed, one and all. The door of the stable was open, and the mother and son entering loud shrieks were heard. The miserable old man had slunk out of the room unobserved during the passion that had struck all our souls, and had endeavored to commit suicide. His own son cut him down, as he hung suspended from a rafter in that squalid place, and, carrying him in his arms, laid him down upon the green bank in front of the house. There he lay with his lived face, and blood-shot protruded eyes, till in a few minutes, he raised himself up, and fixed them upon his wife, who, soon recovering from a fainting fit, came shrieking from the mire in which she had just fallen down. "Poor people!" said the sailor with a gasping voice, "you have suffered enough for your crime. Fear nothing; the worst is now past; and rather would I sail the seas twenty year longer, than add another pang to that old man's heart. Let us be kind to the old man."

"But it seemed as if a raven had croaked the direful secret all over the remotest places among the hills; for, in an hour, people came flocking in from all quarters, and it was seen, that concealment or escape was no longer possible, and that father and son were destined to die together a felon's death."

Here the pastor's voice ceased; and I had heard enough to understand the long deep sigh that had come moaning from that bowed-down figure beside the solitary well. "That was the last work done by the father and the son, and finished the day before the fatal discovery of their guilt. It had probably been engaged in as a sort of amusement to beguile their unhappy minds of ever anxious thoughts, or perhaps as a solitary occupation, at which they could unburthen their guilt to one another undisturbed. Here no doubt, in the silence and solitude, they often felt remorse, perhaps penitence. They chiselled out their names on that slab, as you perceive; and hither, as duly as the morning and evening shadows comes the ghost whom we beheld, and, after a prayer for the souls of them so tenderly beloved in their guilt and in their graves, she carries to her lonely but the water that helps to preserve her hopeless life, from the well dug by dearer hands, now mouldered away, both flesh and bone, into the dust."

After a moment's silence the old man continued,—for he saw that I longed to her the details of that dreadful catastrophe, and his own soul seemed likewise desirous of renewing its grief, —"The prisoners were condemned. Hope there was none. It was known, from the moment of the verdict—guilty, —that they would be executed. Petitions were, indeed, signed by many thousands; but it was all in vain, and the father and the son had to prepare themselves for death.

"About a week after their condemnation I visited them in their cell. God forbid, I should say that they were resigned. Human nature could not resign itself to such a doom; and I found the old man pacing up and down the stone floor, in his clanking chains, with hurried steps, and a countenance of unspeakable horror. The son was lying on his face upon his bed of straw, and had not lifted up his head as the massy bolts were withdrawn, and the door creaked sullenly on its hinges. The father fixed his eyes upon me for some time, as if I had been a stranger intruding upon his misery; and, as soon as he knew me, shut them with a deep groan, and pointed to his son. "I have murdered William—I have brought my only son to the scaffold, and I am doomed to hell!" I gently called on the youth by name, but he was insensible—he was lying in a fit. "I fear he will wake out of that fit," cried the old man with a broken voice. "They have come upon him every day since our condemnation, and sometimes during the night. It is not fear for himself that brings them on—for my boy, though guilty, is brave—but he continues looking on my face for hours, till at last he seems to lose all sense, and falls down in strong convulsions, often upon the stone-floor, till he is all covered with blood." The old man then went up to his son, knelt down, and, putting aside the thick clustering hair from his forehead, continued kissing him for some minutes with deep sobs, but eyes dry as dust.

"But why should I call to my remembrance, or describe to you, every hour of anguish that I witnessed in that cell. For several weeks it was all agony and despair—the Bible lay unheeded before their ghastly eyes—and for them there was no consolation. The old man's soul was filled but with one thought—that he had deluded his son into sin, death, and eternal punishment. He never slept; but visions, terrible as those of sleep, seemed often to pass before him, till I have seen the grey hairs bristle horribly over his temples, and big drops of sweat splash down upon the floor. I sometimes thought that they would both die before the day of execution; but their mortal sorrows, though they sadly changed both face and frame, seemed at last to give a horrible energy to life, and every morning that I visited them, they were stronger, and more broadly awake in the chill silence of their lonesome prison-house.

"I know not how a deep change was at last wrought upon their souls; but two days before that of execution, on entering their cell, I found them setting calm and composed by each other's side, with the Bible open before them. Their faces, though pale and haggard, had lost that glare of misery, that had so long shone about their restless and wandering eyes, and they looked like men recovered from a long and painful sickness. I almost thought I saw a faint smile of hope. "God has been merciful unto us," said the father with a calm voice. "I must not think he has forgiven my sins, but he has enabled me to look on my poor son's face—to kiss him —to fold him in my arms—to pray for him—to fall asleep with him in my bosom, as I used often to do in the days of his boyhood, when, during the heat of mid-day, I rested from labour below the trees of my own farm. We have found resignation at last, and are prepared to die."

"There was no transports of deluded enthusiasm in the souls of these unhappy men. They had never doubted the truth of revealed religion, although they had fatally disregarded its precepts; and now that remorse had given way to penitence, and nature had become reconciled to the thought of inevitable death, the light that had been darkened, but never extinguished in their hearts, rose up anew; and knowing that their souls were immortal, they humbly put their faith in the mercy of their Creator and their Redeemer.

"It was during that resigned and serene hour, that the old man ventured to ask for the mother of his unhappy boy. I told him the truth calmly, and calmly he heard it all. On the day of his condemnation she had been deprived of her reason, and, in the house of a kind friend, whose name he blessed, now remained in merciful ignorance of all that had befallen, believing herself, indeed, to be a motherless widow, but one who had long ago lost her husband and all her children, in the ordinary course of nature. At this recital his soul was satisfied. The son said nothing, but wept long and bitterly.

"The day of execution came at last. The great city lay still as on the morning of the Sabbath day; and all the ordinary business of life seemed, by one consent of the many thousand hearts beating there, to be suspended. But as the hours advanced, the frequent tread of feet was heard in every avenue; the streets began to fill with pale, anxious and impatient faces; and many eyes were turned to the dials on the steeples, watching the silent progress of the finger of time, till it should reach the point at which the curtain was to be drawn up from before a most mournful tragedy.

"The hour was faintly heard through the thick prison walls by us, who were together for the last time in the condemned cell. I had administered to them the most awful rite of our religion, and father and son sat together as silent as death. The door of the dungeon opened, and several persons came in. One of them, who had a shrivelled bloodless face, and small red gray eyes, an old man, feeble and tottering, but cruel in his decrepitude, laid hold of the son with his palsied fingers, and began to pinion his arms with a cord.—No resistance was offered; but, straight and untrembling, stood that tall and beautiful youth while the fiend bound him for execution. At this mournful sight, how could I bear to look on his father's face? Yet thither were mine eyes impelled by the agony that afflicted my commiserating soul. During that hideous gaze, he was insensible of the executioner's approach towards himself; and all the time that the cords were encircling his own arms, he felt them not,—he saw nothing but his son standing at last before him, ready for the scaffold.

"I darkly recollect a long dark vaulted passage, and the echoing tread of footsteps, till at once we stood in a crowded hall, with a thousand eyes fixed on these two miserable men. How unlike they were to all besides! They sat down together within the shadow of death. Prayers were said and a psalm was sung, in which their voices were heard to join, with tones that wrung out tears from the hardest or the most careless heart. Often had I heard those voices singing in my own peaceful church, before evil had disturbed, or misery broken them;—but the last word of the psalm was sung, and the hour of their departure was come.

"They stood at last upon the scaffold. That long street, that seemed to stretch away interminably from the old Prison-house, was paved with uncovered heads, for the moment these ghosts appeared, that mighty crowd felt reverence for human nature so terribly tried, and prayers and blessings, passionately ejaculated, or convulsively stifled, went hovering over all the multitude, as if they feared some great calamity to themselves, and felt standing on the first tremor of an earthquake.

"It was a most beautiful summer's day on which they were led out to die; and as the old man raised his eyes, for the last time, to the sky, the clouds lay motionless on that blue translucent arch, and the sun shone joyously over the magnificent heavens. It seemed a day made for happiness or for mercy. But no pardon dropt down from these smiling skies, and the vast multitude were not to be denied the troubled feast of death. Many who now stood there wished they had been in the heart of some far-off wood or glen; there was shrieking and fainting, not only among maids and wives and matrons, who had come there in the misery of their hearts, but men fell down in their strength—for it was an overwhelming thing to behold a father and his only son now haltered for a shameful death. 'Is my father with me on the scaffold?—give me his hand, for I see him not.' I joined their hands together, and at that moment the great bell in the Cathedral tolled, but I am convinced neither of them heard the sound.—For a moment there seemed to be no such thing as sound in the world; and then all at once the multitude heaved like the sea, and uttered a wild yelling shriek —Their souls were in eternity—and I fear not to say, not an eternity of grief."

ELOQUENCE OF ST. PAUL.

From the effects produced by the eloquence of St. Paul, in converting the heathen, in shaking the conscience of the voluptuous Felix, and in almost persuading the temporizing Agrippa to be a Christian, we are justified in believing that his powers were of a high order. A circumstance is mentioned in the Spectator, No. 633, which, if entitled to credit, is worthy of remark. It is there stated, that a fragment of Longinus is preserved at the beginning of a manuscript in the Vatican Library, in which this renowned critic, after enumerating the most celebrated Grecian orators, says, "Add to these Paul of Tarsus, the patron of an opinion not yet fully proved." If authentic, this passage proves that his fame had widely extended itself. Indeed, his powers could not but be distinguished, to whom the inhabitants of Lystra were about to offer sacrifice, as to Mercury, the god of eloquence. *Col. Star.*

A military officer being at sea, in a dreadful storm, his lady, who was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out, "My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?" He arose from a chair lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillar of a bed-place, he drew his sword, and pointing it to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed, "Are you not afraid?" She instantly replied "No, certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his lady, "I know the sword is in the hand of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me." "Then," said he, "remember I know in whom I have believed, and that he holds the winds in his fist, and the water in the hollow of his hands."

SELF CONCEIT.—The ingenuity of self conceit is inexhaustible. If people extol us, we feel our good opinion of ourselves confirmed; if they dislike us, we do not think the worse of ourselves but of them. It is not we who want merit, but they who want penetration.

The best means to arrive at the pleasures of the body, is to preserve and cultivate the powers of the soul.